

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION (DAYTON)**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	Case No. 3:23-mj-00181
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Magistrate Judge Caroline H. Gentry
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
NATHANIEL ALLEN III,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

**OPINION & ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR
PRETRIAL DETENTION (DOC. 5)**

This case came before the Court on the Government’s Motion for Pretrial Detention (Doc. 5), which seeks to detain Defendant Nathaniel Allen III (“Defendant”) prior to trial. This Court held a hearing on May 9, 2023 and granted the Motion at the end of the hearing. This Opinion and Order expands upon the Court’s reasons for granting the Motion and orders certain conditions for Defendant’s pretrial detention.

I. LEGAL STANDARD

“In our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception.” *U.S. v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 755 (1987). Under the Bail Reform Act, the Court “*shall* order the pretrial release of the person on personal recognizance, or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond ... unless the judicial officer determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the

person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(b) (emphasis added).

The Government is authorized to request a pretrial detention hearing in cases involving certain offenses. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1). In addition, the Government may request, or the Court may hold on its own motion, a pretrial detention hearing if there is a serious risk that the defendant will flee, obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate a prospective witness or juror. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(A) & (B). The Federal Rules of Evidence do not apply at a pretrial detention hearing and the Court may consider both hearsay and evidence provided by proffer. *U.S. v. Stone*, 608 F.3d 939, 948-49 (6th Cir. 2010). The Government must prove the risk of flight by a preponderance of the evidence, *U.S. v. Hinton*, 113 F. App’x 76, 77 (6th Cir. 2004), and the risk of dangerousness by clear and convincing evidence. *Stone*, 608 F.3d at 945.

A rebuttable presumption of detention arises if the Court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed certain offenses involving controlled substances, firearms, conspiracy to murder or kidnap, terrorism, peonage, or minor victims.¹ 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)(A)-(E). A rebuttable presumption of detention also arises if the defendant has a prior conviction for an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), the defendant committed that offense while on pretrial release, and not more

¹ An indictment provides probable cause for purposes of establishing a rebuttable presumption. *U.S. v. Hazime*, 762 F.2d 34, 37 (6th Cir. 1985). If the Government charges the defendant by filing a complaint, however, then the Court must “find[] that there is probable cause to believe that the person committed” the offenses that give rise to a rebuttable presumption. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3). Significantly, the Court makes this finding based upon the record before it at the detention hearing. Therefore, the Court neither defers to the probable-cause finding that supported issuing the complaint, nor preempts the probable-cause determination at the upcoming preliminary hearing.

than five years have elapsed since the date of conviction or the defendant's release from imprisonment. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2).

If a rebuttable presumption arises, then the defendant “must introduce at least some evidence” that he does not pose a risk of flight or danger to the community to rebut the presumption of detention. *Stone*, 608 F.3d at 945 (internal quotations and citation omitted). The defendant's burden of production is not a heavy one. *Id.* At all times, the Government bears the burden of persuasion. *Id.* Even if the presumption is rebutted, the Court must consider it when deciding whether to detain the defendant prior to trial. *See Stone*, 608 F.3d at 945 (explaining that “[t]he presumption remains as a factor because it is not simply an evidentiary tool” but also “reflects Congress’s substantive judgment that particular classes of offenders should ordinarily be detained prior to trial.”).

In addition to considering any rebuttable presumption that applies, the Court must also consider: (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, “including whether the offense is a crime of violence, a violation of [18 U.S.C. § 1591], a Federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive, or destructive device,” (2) the weight of the evidence of risk of flight or dangerousness (not guilt), *Stone*, 608 F.3d at 948; (3) the defendant's history and characteristics;² and (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the defendant's release. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g).

² A person's history and characteristics includes, but is not limited to: “(A) the person's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and (B) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the person was on probation, on

II. ANALYSIS

For the reasons stated at the detention hearing and described below, the Court finds that the Government has met its burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure Defendant's appearance at required court appearances if he is released. The Court further finds that the Government has met its burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of other persons and the community if Defendant is released. Therefore, the Court grants the Government's Motion.

A. Rebuttable Presumption

No rebuttable presumption applies in this case. Therefore, this factor is neutral.

B. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense

The Government has charged Defendant with the crime of being a felon in possession of a firearm. Criminal offenses that involve firearms support a finding of dangerousness even if there is no evidence of a propensity for violence (although, in this case, there is such evidence). *See U.S. v. Stone*, 608 F.3d 939, 947, 948 n.7 (6th Cir. 2010) ("In terms of dangerousness, Congress also thought it was especially significant if the charges include" one of the offenses listed in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(1)). Moreover, the Affidavit attached to the Complaint describes Defendant's confession to using a different

parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under Federal, State, or local law." 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(3).

firearm to shoot and kill another person—which is the incident that led to the discovery of the firearm at issue here. Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of detention.

C. Weight of Evidence of Dangerousness

The Court finds that the Government has proven by clear and convincing evidence that Defendant poses a significant risk of danger to the community. Defendant's criminal convictions include several crimes of violence: menacing, assault (physical harm), criminal damage, aggravated arson (occupied structure), domestic violence (harm), and felonious assault (deadly weapon). The firearm at issue here was discovered after Defendant allegedly shot and killed a person outside of his house—an act to which he apparently confessed—and allegedly stomped on the head of another person. Defendant's pattern of disregarding the law is further illustrated by his 18 convictions for driving under suspension, 22 convictions for driving without a license, and numerous failures to obey court orders requiring his appearance. The evidence in the record regarding the danger that Defendant poses to the community weighs heavily in favor of detention.

D. Defendant's History and Characteristics

Defendant's history and characteristics also weigh heavily in favor of detention. Defendant has failed to appear numerous times in state court criminal proceedings and faces outstanding warrants for his arrest in the Dayton Municipal Court and Butler County Area 2 Court as a result. The risk of non-appearance is heightened by the fact that Defendant faces a lengthy period of incarceration if convicted of this federal offense, and is the subject of an ongoing state investigation that could result in an even lengthier sentence. Defendant's lengthy criminal history includes convictions for crimes of

violence that include assault (physical harm), aggravated arson (occupied structure), domestic violence (harm), and felonious assault (deadly weapon). He has also confessed to shooting and killing another person. Taken together, Defendant's history and characteristics weigh heavily in favor of detention.

E. Nature and Seriousness of Danger Posed to The Community

As a general matter, felonious possession of a firearm is an inherently serious offense that poses danger to the community. In this case, the nature and seriousness of the danger posed to the community is amplified by the factual statements contained in the Affidavit, including Defendant's confession to shooting and killing another person. This factor also weighs heavily in favor of detention.

III. CONCLUSION

After weighing all the relevant factors, the Court finds that no condition or combination of conditions set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c) will reasonably assure (1) Defendant's appearance as required by the Court and (2) the safety of other persons and the community. Therefore, the Government's Motion for Pretrial Detention (Doc. 5) is **GRANTED**.

Accordingly, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 1) Defendant be committed to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal;
- 2) Defendant be afforded reasonable opportunity for private consultation with counsel; and

3) On Order of a Court of the United States, or upon request of an attorney for the United States, the person in charge of the facility in which Defendant is confined deliver Defendant to a United States Marshal or his deputy for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Caroline H. Gentry
Caroline H. Gentry
United States Magistrate Judge

Any party may file and serve on the opposing party a motion for revocation or amendment of this Order with a United States District Judge. 18 U.S.C. § 3145(b). A defendant who files a motion for revocation or amendment must arrange for a transcript of the detention hearing. This Order is in full force and effect, notwithstanding the filing of a motion for revocation or amendment, unless it is stayed by the Magistrate Judge or District Judge.